

FROM THE DESK OF—

M. H. ROTHERT
P. O. BOX 10
CAMDEN, ARKANSAS

July 20, 1966

Dear Friend -

In the interest of saving valuable time, I am using this method to inform you of your appointment to this important committee.

Arrangements have been made for committee members to meet in the Tally-Ho Room, third floor north, of the Pick-Congress Hotel on Wednesday, August 17, at 2:30 p.m.

It is hoped that most members will attend so that this significant undertaking can be organized. Your cooperation will be most appreciated.

Sincerely,
Matt Rothert.

For publication upon receipt

Numismatic Terms Standardization

A.N.A. President Matt H. Rothert has announced the appointment of a special committee for the standardization of numismatic definitions. Developments in recent years in the production, merchandising and collecting of a wider range of numismatic items has led to the formulation of new terms and the change in usage of some established ones.

The purpose of this committee is to develop definitions of numismatic terminology so that all collectors will be able to understand them. The scope of the committee is to study and define all ambiguous numismatic terms and to give publicity to these definitions, which will tend to avoid doubt as to the meaning of terminology in the future.

The object of the undertaking is to clear up misunderstandings and to seek harmony for the future growth of numismatics, to improve conditions in this hobby and to lessen dangers for the collecting fraternity. The committee must be guided by the best interests of the hobby as a whole and not for the personal gain of a few. The protection of the individual collector must be its prime objective.

It is suggested that members of this committee meet during the A.N.A. convention in Chicago; select the subjects to be included in their study; and arrange for a symposium at a time and place most convenient to the members. It is understood that much time and study must be given to this serious subject with a view to preparing a dictionary of words, terms and definitions.

Members appointed to this committee are: Arthur Sipe, A.N.A. first vice president, Chairman; Harold Bavaird, president of COIN; Emile Bourgey, secretary of IAPN and of its commission against forgeries; F. X. Calico, president of IAPN; Dr. V. Clain-Stefanelli, curator of numismatics, Smithsonian Institution; Mrs. Virginia Culver, A.N.A. governor and president of TAMS; John Ford, international dealer and writer; S.W. Freeman, representing The Numismatist; Lee F. Hewitt, editor, Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine; Henry Grunthal, representing the ANS; A. Kosoff, international dealer; Chester Krause, publisher, Numismatic News; William T. Louth, president of Medallie Art Company; Eric P. Newman, Numismatic Study Foundation; John J. Pittman, A.N.A. governor; Russell Rulau, editor, World Coins; Mrs. Margo Russell, executive editor, Coin World; Joseph Segel, president, General Numismatic Corporation; R. S. Yeoman, vice president, Whitman Publishing Company; Leo Young, president, Professional Numismatists Guild; and Matt H. Rothert, ex officio member.

MEDALLIC ART COMPANY

325 EAST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

CC: MR. ERIC P NEWMAN

COPY

August 11, 1966

Mr. M. H. Rothert
c/o Pick Congress Hotel
520 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Matt:

I am in receipt of your letter appointing me to the committee for "Numismatic Terms Standardization." I will be pleased to serve on this committee, and I am sending copies of this letter to many members of the committee.

Unfortunately, I will not arrive in Chicago until late Wednesday and will only be available for meetings on Thursday, Friday and perhaps Saturday. However, I do wish to present several thoughts for the committee's consideration.

One term which needs clarification is the one "Official Medal." I think this should relate to medals in which the manufacturer can offer proof of authorization by an official state, city or governmental body authorizing the medal as the official piece by an authorized celebration. Also, a medal issued in conjunction with a contract with an official educational or cultural organization.

The second term is the word "Medal." There are many pieces being struck and advertised as medals, which do not qualify, in my opinion. Perhaps there should be a distinction made between the words "Art Medal" and the word "Medal." I really need help here from the rest of the committee, but to me the proper definition of a medal is a piece that is multiple struck. An art medal should be reproduced from sculptor's models, not prepared from hand-cut dies. Perhaps diameter might have some bearing upon the distinction between a medal and a medallion. Perhaps whether or not a patina has been applied would have some bearing. All I know is that it is not right to compare a piece made on a rapid coining press struck one blow, as compared to those pieces reproduced from sculptors' models that are struck two, three, four or even more times in a press containing pressures of over 1000 tons.

This latter subject is one which perhaps will require my presence but I wanted members of the committee to be aware of my concern for a proper definition in this field.

Thank you for appointing me to this position.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

If TELEPHONE: OREGON 9-1616

CABLE ADDRESS: MEDALLICOM



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Chartered by Congress

ARTHUR SIPE

First Vice President

4021 Bonnell Avenue

DREXEL HILL, PENNSYLVANIA 19026

September 29, 1966

To The Members of The Numismatic
Terms Standardization Committee

Dear Committee Members:

The attached are the minutes from Virginia Culver,
Secretary of the Numismatic Terms Standardization
Committee as she compiled them at our two meetings
held during the A.N.A.'s Diamond Jubilee convention.

You have also received a list of numismatic definitions
from Chet Krause, Publisher of Numismatic News and a
list of numismatic words and terms to be defined, arranged
in an alphabetical order by Margo Russell and Russell
Rulau from Coin World and World Coins.

Please make any comments or corrections on Chet Krause's
list and define the terms on the list from Coin World
and return them to Matt Rotherb, President, P.O. Box 10,
Camden, Arkansas 71701 by November 1st, 1966.

Matt and I plan to summarize these definitions and return
a summary to you in time for a December 9th meeting of
this committee in New York City at the Roosevelt Hotel in
conjunction with the G.E.N.A. convention. The exact time and
meeting room will be announced later.

Thanking you for your interest in this very important
numismatic project, I am

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Sipe



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Chartered by Congress

JACK R. KOCH

Executive Director

P.O. Box 2366, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO 80901

October 11, 1966

TO THE MEMBERS of THE NUMISMATIC
TERMS STANDARDIZATION COMMITTEE

Dear Committee Member:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which Chairman Arthur Sipe wrote to all members of this committee. It was to accompany the minutes of the meeting mailed from this office last week.

Sincerely yours,

JACK R. KOCH
Executive Director

JRK:sf



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Chartered by Congress

Board of Governors
Mrs. Virginia Culver

P. O. Box 96, Thiensville, Wisconsin 53092

The first meeting of the Numismatic Terms Standardization Committee was held in the Tally-Ho Room of the Pick-Congress Hotel in Chicago, Illinois on August 17, 1966 at 2:30 P.M.

Committee members present were: Mr. Arthur Sipe, 1st Vice President A.N.A. Chairman
Dr. Clain-Stefanelli, Smithsonian Institute
Mrs. Virginia Culver, President TAMS and A.N.A. Governor
Mr. Henry Grunthall, A.N.S. representative
Mr. Chet Krause, "Numismatic News"
Mr. Eric P. Newman, Newman Study Group
Mr. Russell Rulau, "World Coins"
Mrs. Margo Russell, "Coin World"
Mr. Joe Segel, General Numismatics Corp.
Mr. Leo Young, President P.N.G.
Mr. Matt Rothert, President A.N.A.
Mr. S. W. Freeman, Advertising Manager, A.N.A.
Mr. Richard Yeoman, Whitman Publishing Company
Letters were read from the following who were unable to be present:
Mr. Emile Bourgey, Commission against Forgeries
Mr. William Louth, Medallic Art Company
Mr. P. O. Norgen, Paris

A telegram was read from Mr. F. X. Calico, President of I.A.P.N., also unable to attend.

The general purpose of the committee was outlined by the chairman, Mr. Arthur Sipe. Copies of numismatic terms to be defined were issued by Mrs. Margo Russell, "Coin World" and Mr. Chet Krause, "Numismatic News". Mrs. Virginia Culver, President TAMS and A.N.A. Governor was appointed secretary although actual transcript of meeting was taken by Mrs. Margo Russell's tape recorder.

Basically, all categories of numismatic items fit into one of three classifications - coins, medals, or tokens.

It was pointed out that confusion existed in these areas because of the process of manufacture - that known as the "coining" process. A coin medal was merely a contraction for a "coined" medal (process of manufacture).....example. Prior to the 19th century, any piece of metal which had intrinsic value was considered a coin. Brief discussions followed on such terms as: legal tender, medium of exchange. It was decided that if we could successfully define the word coin, we would have the other two categories defined equally as well, but we would have to apply examples against our definitions.

After much enlightening discussion by those members present the following definition of the word COIN evolved: USUALLY A PIECE MADE OF METAL MARKED WITH A DEVICE, ISSUED BY A GOVERNING AUTHORITY AND INTENDED TO BE USED AS MONEY.



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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The definition for TOKEN evolved: USUALLY A PIECE OF DURABLE MATERIAL, APPROPRIATELY MARKED UNOFFICIALLY ISSUED FOR MONETARY, ADVERTISING, SERVICES, OR OTHER PURPOSES.

Discussion followed on the term, PROOF. Proof is a method of manufacture, not a grade of condition. These four basic items apply to proof:

1. Dies specially prepared - background polished
2. Planchets specially prepared
3. Mirror-like surface with minimum of imperfections.
4. Special handling after striking.

With the enthusiasm of the entire committee present, it was decided to hold a second meeting of the Numismatic Terms Standardization Committee the following morning on August 18, 1966 in the Roosevelt Room of the Pick-Congress Hotel in Chicago, Illinois at 10:30 A.M.



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The second meeting of the Numismatic Terms Standardization Committee was held in the Roosevelt Room of the Pick-Congress Hotel in Chicago, Illinois on August 18, 1966 at 10:30 A.M.

Committee members present were:

- Mr. Arthur Sipe, Chairman, 1st V.P. A.N.A.
- Mrs. Virginia Culver, Pres. TAMS, A.N.A. Governor
- Mr. John Ford, International dealer & writer
- Mr. Henry Grunthall, A.N.S. representative
- Mr. Chet Krause, "Numismatic News"
- Mr. William Louth, Medallie Art Company
- Mr. John Pittman, A.N.A. Governor
- Mr. Russell Rulau, "World Coins"
- Mrs. Margo Russell, "Coin World"
- Mr. Joe Segel, General Numismatics Corp.
- Mr. Richard Yeoman, Whitman Publishing Company
- Mr. Matt Rothert, President A.N.A.
- Mr. S. W. Freeman, Advertising Manager A.N.A.

The definitions that evolved from the preceeding day's meeting were read to those committee members that had been unable to attend the day before and it was decided to work on the definition of medal, remembering that it would be defined as to its usage and not how it was made or manufactured.

After much discussion this definition evolved for MEDAL: USUALLY A PIECE OF METAL, MANUFACTURED WITH A DESIGN OR INSCRIPTION MADE TO HONOR A PERSON, PLACE, OR EVENT; NOT INTENDED TO HAVE MONETARY OR EXCHANGE VALUE.

Much discussion followed on the word, MONEY. The chairman reminded the committee that it was defining these numismatic terms for numismatists - not in legal terms, for legal usage.

The chairman announced that the next meeting of the Numismatic Terms Standardization Committee would probably be held sometime in December in New York.

Further discussion was cut short by lack of time.

1. Introductions - List of Committee Members

Mr. Arthur Sipe, 1st Vice President, A.N.A., Chairman
Mr. Hal Baviard, President C.O.I.N.
Mr. Emile Bourgey, Commission against Forgeries
Mr. F. X. Calico, President of I.A.P.N.
Dr. Clain-Stefanelli, Smithsonian Institute
Mrs. Virginia Culver, President T.A.M.A. and A.N.A. Governor
Mr. John Ford, International dealer and writer
Mr. Lee Hewitt, "Scrapbook"
Mr. Henry Grunthall, A.N.S. representative
Mr. A. Kosoff, International dealer
Mr. Chet Krause, "Numismatic News"
Mr. William Louth, Medallie Art Company
Mr. Eric P. Newman, Newman Study group
Mr. John Pittman, A.N.A. Board of Governors
Mr. Russell Rulau, "World Coins"
Mrs. Margo Russell, "Coin World"
Mr. Joe Segal, General Numismatics Corp.
Mr. Richard Yeoman, Whitman Publishing Company
Mr. Leo Young, President P.N.G.
Mr. Matt Rothert, President A.N.A.
Mr. S. W. Freeman, Advertising Manager, A.N.A.

2. Background

3. Appoint a Secretary

4. Definitions of some common terms in Numismatics

5. Committees

A STUDY
OF SOME OF THE MORE COMMON
AND/OR
CONTROVERSIAL NUMISMATIC TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

For Presentation to:

The Special Committee to Study the Standardization

Of Numismatic Terms and Definitions

for

The American Numismatic Association

Compiled and edited by:

The Editorial Staff of Krause Publications, Inc.

Chester L. Krause, publisher

Clement F. Bailey

Clifford L. Mishler

Edward C. Rochette

August 1966

UNCIRCULATED

A coin in new condition as issued by the mint, but, owing to modern mass-production methods of manufacture, not necessarily perfect.

FLEUR-DE-COIN

A French term used throughout the Continent to describe the best possible mint condition. This is a coin in mint state, flawless and without any scratches or marks. The literal translation, "bloom or flower of the die," best explains this condition.

FDC

Abbreviation for the above description.

PROOF-LIKE

A misnomer. The accepted Fleur-de-coin can best be used here.

PROCF

Planchets Water boned air abraded

This is a procedure of die-making and preparation of blanks followed by stamping in a special way with special equipment. ~~It is not a grade or condition, but a method of manufacture.~~ - R. S. Yeoman

~~Background~~ *Field of die polished, not the device*

PROOF SURFACE

*Double struck in 1964 at US Mint
Mirror-like surface. Special handling after striking.*

The mirror-like finish imparted on specially produced coin, by the using of polished planchets and polished dies, higher striking pressure and double striking.

MINT LUSTER

A brightness imparted on the surface of a coin by the striking die during the process of manufacture. This sheen disappears soon after the coin is placed in circulation and is handled.

COPY

In the broadest terms this refers to any imitation, sometimes only an approximation of the original. In this sense one would also have to refer to reproduction, facsimile, duplicate and replica, and in that progressive order.

REPRODUCTION

This implies a close imitation of the original, often however, with differences in material, size or quality. Refers to paper money as well as coins and medals.

FACSIMILE

Is an exact reproduction in appearance, but can differ in scale. A facsimile of the original coin or medal die must also be made before one can have a facsimile.

DUPLICATE

In this hobby, duplicate is not understood to be a progressive step in reproducing an original but refers to more than one of the same - a second of a specimen in a collection.

REPLICA

Is an exact reproduction of a coin or medal.

RESTRIKE

A coin or medal struck from the original dies at a time later than the date on the piece would indicate.

COUNTERFEIT

Made in imitation of a genuine piece with intent to deceive or defraud; forged.

SPURIOUS

False, counterfeit, not genuine. The word originated from the Latin spurius meaning bastard, so anything of questionable origin, or not what it is purported to be.

EVASION

By deceit or cleverness the substitution of a meaningless inscription or other device on a counterfeit coin. Done as a means of evading the law.

MEDAL

A flat piece of metal, with a design or inscription, stamped or inscribed on both sides; made to commemorate a person, place or event, or awarded for some distinguished service, action, etc. A medal is no smaller than 1" in diameter, no larger than 4".

MEDALLET

A small medal, no larger than 1" in diameter.

MEDALLION

A large medal, larger than 4" in diameter.

PLAQUE

Cast or struck in a similar manner to a medal, but usually uniface. Intent and purpose is the same as with a medal but originally made for mounting. Not less than 4" at its widest dimension.

COIN MEDAL

A misnomer. A commercial term recently put to use to enhance the saleability of certain medals of private manufacture. Regardless of the advertising adjectives these are still medals, and only medals.

SOUVENIR COIN

Another misnomer given by commercial companies to enhance the saleability of their product. These are usually medals or tokens struck to commemorate an event or anniversary and sold at a profit, the funds usually going to help finance the celebration. Regardless of their commercial appellation, they are medals if no trade value is implied; tokens if there is such a value.

SO-CALLED DOLLARS

For the last eighty-five years or more, coin collectors and dealers alike have used the term, "so-called dollars" to designate medals of near-dollar size, at first of a commemorative or exposition nature, later of a monetary kind. Extension of the term now includes certain kindred pieces otherwise classified specifically. - description from Hibbler - Kappen.

SPECIAL MINT SETS (SMS Sets)

A special set of United States coins struck at the San Francisco Mint. This set consists of five coins: the cent, nickel, and new clad-metal dime, quarter and half-dollar. These coins carry no mintmark, are struck one at a time, with high tonnage presses, on specially prepared blanks and handled individually after striking. They have a higher relief than regular circulation counterparts and are of better appearance than previous issues of uncirculated coins, but still do not match the quality of proof coins.

PRESENTATION CASE

A box or specially prepared case to hold a specimen set of coins. When used with the word, "official" it should mean that the issuing mint sold or presented the set in this special case.

MINT SET

A selection of run-of-the-mint coins specially packaged to represent one coin of each denomination of that particular mint for that given year.

MINT PACKAGED SETS

Same as Mint set except these are officially packaged by the Mint in question and not by outside private individuals.

SPECIMEN SETS

Any selected sets of coins officially packaged by the various governmental mints for sale to collectors. - Lee Hewitt

COIN

usually made of metal, distinctively marked with a symbol or legend of authority, intended for use as a medium of exchange by a governing authority for a specific value in the area of issue

A piece of metal, distinctively marked with an official device giving an implied guarantee of its fineness, weight and value, issued by a sovereign state and used as money.

FANTASY COIN

A coinage issue that is in reality the figment of someone's imagination. An issue that has no official sanction.

TOKEN

marked with a device

Is a piece of metal or other material, intended for use as a medium of exchange.

Is a piece intended as a pledge to be redeemed either in goods or services to the value it represents or in the corresponding coin in circulation. Although generally struck in metal, these can also be found in plastic, hard rubber, fibre, etc., as well.

TOKEN COINAGE

This is an official coinage struck on metal whereby the intrinsic value fails to equal the face value. An example is the current clad metal coinage of the United States.

Krause Publications, Inc.

From the Coin Collectors' Capital

Iola, Wisconsin 54945

Tel. 715-445-2217

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE

At request of Chairman, Arthur Sipe, I am forwarding a copy of study made of Numismatic Terms and Definitions by our firm. It was used at our initial meetings at Chicago during the A.N.A. Convention as a base study.

Further, I am enclosing a list of words discussed and tentative definitions, also, a definition of the word "money."

As this may be the first correspondence you have received relative to this meeting, be advised that a summary will come from Mr. Sipe. The team of Russell-Rulau shall send a list of terms they feel should be discussed as well.

Sincerely,



Chester L. Krause
Publisher

CLK/jal



A STUDY
OF SOME OF THE MORE COMMON
AND/OR
CONTROVERSIAL NUMISMATIC TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

For Presentation to:

The Special Committee to Study the Standardization
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A piece of metal, distinctively marked with an official device giving an implied guarantee of its fineness, weight and value, issued by a sovereign state and used as money.

FANTASY COIN

A coinage issue that is in reality the figment of someone's imagination. An issue that has no official sanction.

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Is a piece intended as a pledge to be redeemed either in goods or services to the value it represents or in the corresponding coin in circulation. Although generally struck in metal, these can also be found in plastic, hard rubber, fibre, etc., as well.

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This is an official coinage struck on metal whereby the intrinsic value fails to equal the face value. An example is the current clad metal coinage of the United States.

LIST OF WORDS AND TENTATIVE DEFINITIONS

AS OF AUGUST 20, 1966

COIN

Usually a piece of metal, marked with a device, issued by a governing authority, and intended to be used as money.

MEDAL

Usually a piece of medal, manufactured with a design or inscription, made to honor persons, places, or events. Not intended to pass as (money).

TOKEN

Usually a piece of durable material appropriately marked and unofficially issued for advertising, services or other purposes.

PROOF

Special technique of die and planchet preparation resulting in a mirror like field when struck.

(Special handling before and after striking)

A DEFINITION OF MONEY

From the Federal Reserve System, Purposes and Functions 1954

Money is most meaningfully defined in terms of the functions it performs. Its three main functions are: (1) a means of payment; (2) a store of purchasing power; and (3) a standard of value. In the United States, circulating paper money and coins of all kinds and the demand deposits held by banks perform all of these functions.

That paper money and coins (currency) are money needs no elaboration or explanation. The reason that demand deposits are money is not far to seek. When a person has \$10 in his pocket and \$100 in his checking account in the bank he is in a position to spend \$110 at any time. These two forms of money represent his active cash balance; they serve the same general purpose and they can be converted into each other at any time; that is, currency can be converted into a demand deposit by taking it to a bank, and a demand deposit can be converted into currency by taking it out of a bank.

Coin World

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF THE ENTIRE NUMISMATIC FIELD

SIDNEY NEWS BUILDING

SIDNEY, OHIO 45365

PH: 513 492-4141

September 19, 1966

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Edison Brothers Store, Inc.
400 Washington Avenue
St. Louis 2, Missouri

Dear Fellow "Webster,"

We have just finished transcribing 74 pages of discussion which took place at two sessions of the Numismatic Definitions Standardization Committee during the American Numismatic Association Convention in Chicago.

Arthur Sipe, the chairman, and Virginia Culver, the secretary, now have typed copies of the transcription for their files.

We are pleased to send you two sets of working sheets of proposed definitions--these are alphabetized, and include the words proposed and defined by our Krause Publications colleagues in earlier communiques.

It is our understanding that all of us are to draw up definitions for all of these terms and forward them to Arthur Sipe. He, in turn, will confer with Matt Rothert, A.N.A. president and ex officio member of the committee.

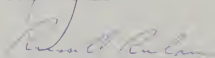
Their coordination of our thinking will be ready for us to discuss at the next meeting of the Committee. We are sure you'll be hearing from our chairman regarding deadline for the return of the enclosed sheets, and also the time and place for the next D-day meeting.

Happy defining!

Sincerely,



Margo Russell
COIN WORLD



Russell Rulau
WORLD COINS

dmr
Enc.



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Chartered by Congress

JACK R. KOCH
Executive Director

P.O. Box 2366, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO 80901

November 11, 1966

Mr. Eric P. Newman
P. O. Box 14020
St. Louis Missouri 63178

Dear Mr. Newman:

President Rothert has instructed this office to notify
you of your appointment to the Heath Literary Award,
and the Numismatic Terms Standardization Committee.
Complete instructions will be mailed to you from the
chairman of your committee in the near future.

Sincerely yours,


JACK R. KOCH
Executive Director

JRK:sf

50th Anniversary of Whitman

WHITMAN
PUBLISHING
COMPANY
Racine, Wisconsin 53404

November 18, 1966

Mr. Eric P. Newman
P.O.Box 14020
St. Louis, Mo. 63178

Dear Eric:

I plan to attend the GENA Convention in New York City, December 8 - 11. Is there any chance that you will be there for the Numismatic Terms Definitions Committee and be able to pick up your paper money?

Sincerely,

WHITMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY



Kenneth E. Bressett
Numismatic Editor

KEB:ca



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Chartered by Congress

November 23, 1966

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NUMISMATIC
TERMS STANDARDIZATION COMMITTEE

Dear Committee Members:

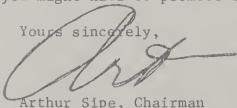
Since there is no budget for traveling expenses, those of you who will be in New York City on December 10th, or who will be attending the GENA Convention, are urged to attend a meeting of this committee at 10 a.m. in the Roosevelt Hotel, 45th St. and Madison Ave., N.Y.C., on Saturday, December 10, 1966; the room number will be posted at the convention.

The enclosed is a resume of the definitions of numismatic terms, etc., as sent by members of this committee to Matt Rothert and myself. Please feel free to comment on these definitions and submit your ideas by mail to me if you do not intend to attend the meeting in New York. If you did not reply with a list of definitions to the initial mailing, we would appreciate hearing from you.

Our next meeting following December 10th will probably be held in Miami Beach, Florida, at the 76th A.N.A. Convention.

We appreciate the interest which has been indicated in the work of this committee and welcome any suggestions you might have to promote this effort.

Yours sincerely,



Arthur Sipe, Chairman

AS:sf

Virginia Culver suggests we include the following terms:

Device
Obverse Coin
Legend
Paqueotte

First draft of the following definitions in Chicago was as follows:

COIN

Usually a piece of metal, covered with a device, issued by a governing authority, and intended to be used as money.

MEDAL

Usually a piece of metal, manufactured with a design or inscription, made to honor a person, place or event; not intended to pass as money.

PROOF

Special technique of die planing preparation resulting in a mirror-like surface when struck, and appearing handlike before and after striking.

TOKEN

Usually a piece of metal, sometimes appropriately marked and unofficially issued for purchase, advertising, services or other purposes.

Mr. James Johnson of the collectors of (see below); Society (C.O.N.E.) suggested we include the following terms:

Flan
Lustrous
Obverse
Legend
Obverse
Reverse
Edge
Flan
Obverse
Reverse
Flan

Virginia Culver suggests we include the following cards:

Device
Fronted Coin
Legend
Fausquette

First draft of the following definitions in Chicago was as follows:

COIN

Usually a piece of metal, covered with a lustrous, issued by a governing authority, and intended to be used as money.

METAL

Usually a piece of metal, manufactured with a design or inscription, made to honor a person, place or event; and intended to pass as money.

PROOF

Special technique of die planing preparation resulting in a mirror-like surface when struck, and special handling before and after striking.

TOKEN

Usually a piece of durable material appropriately marked and unofficially issued for monetary, administrative, services or other purposes.

Mr. James Johnson of the University of Wisconsin; George (C.O.N.E.) suggested we include the following terms:

Trade
Lawless
Circulant
Receipt
Casting
Proof
Mint
Mint

RESUME
DEFINITIONS OF NUMISMATIC TERMS

ABOUT UNCIRCULATED

A piece that appears to be uncirculated, except for the slightest traces of wear on the highest points, but often used to designate "extremely fine".

ANCIENT COIN

Generally any coin issued before the fall of the Roman Empire, approximately 500 A.D. In practice Byzantine coins are usually listed among the ancients.

ART MEDAL

A medal intended to be appreciated for its aesthetic value as a work of art.

AUTHORIZED (ISSUE)

An issue by an established governmental authority, or by civilian or military personnel in control of an area.

BANGLE

A ring-bracelet. A coin which has a loop, hole, or other device so that it may be worn attached to a bracelet.

BUNGTOWN

A name given to clumsy imitations of British copper coins which circulated in America during the period 1780-1790, or latter part of the eighteenth century.

CABINET FRICTION

Surface wear from movement in a drawer or cabinet.

CHECK

1. A written order directing a bank to pay money.
2. A token given as a means of identification.

CHOICE

Select, superior, desirable, better than average. Selected with care.

COIN

Usually a piece of metal, marked with a device, issued by a governing authority, and intended to be used as money.

COIN CLUB

A group of coin collectors organized to promote the hobby.

COIN CONVENTION

A gathering of collectors and dealers of numismatic items at a regularly scheduled time and place.

COIN DEALER

One who buys, sells, or otherwise trades in numismatic items. May be an individual, partnership, or corporation.

COIN-LIKE

A term applied to a medal or token that looks like a coin.

COIN MEDAL

A term applied to a medal that looks like a coin. A misleading term.

COIN SHOW

A gathering of local collectors and/or dealers to display and trade coins.

COIN TOKEN

A token struck and used as a coin, as in an emergency or celebration.

COLLECTOR CONDITION

The condition of a numismatic item designated by the collector.

COMMEMORATIVE

A piece issued to mark, honor, or observe an event, place, or person, and preserve its memory.

COMPLETE (COLLECTION)

A collection of a certain series that lacks nothing. Often a misnomer.

COPPER COIN

A coin struck on a copper planchet.

COPY

A reproduction or imitation of an original.

COUNTER

A substitute for a coin used for computing or counting purposes as in games, with no intent to deceive.

COUNTERFEIT

A numismatic item made to imitate a genuine piece with the intent to deceive or defraud.

CROWN

Basically the English 5 shilling piece, but recently a generalization for all coins of approximate silver dollar size.

CURRENCY TOKEN

A substitute for a piece of legal tender.

CURRENT

Numismatic items still in use.

DIE VARIETY

The characteristics of a piece struck from a die that distinguishes it from a similar piece struck from a different die.

DOLLAR-SIZE

About the size of a silver dollar, 1 1/2 inches, 36 to 42 millimeters in diameter.

DUPLICATE

Two or more copies exactly alike.

ERROR (ON COINS)

Refers to an error or mistake made on a coin while being manufactured or struck.

ERROR (ON NOTES)

Refers to an error or mistake made on a note while being manufactured or printed.

ESSAY (ESSAI)

A trial piece or pattern. The French mint has struck pieces for collectors in double thickness with the word "Essai" on them.

EVASION

A close copy but with sufficient intentional differences of design or legend to evade the counterfeit laws.

FACSIMILE

An exact copy or exact reproduction of a numismatic item.

FANTASY

A design dreamed up by someone other than the official issuer.

FANTASY COIN

An unofficial coin; the figment of someone's imagination.

FLEUR-DE-COIN (FDC)

"Bloom or flower of the die." A French term used on the continent to describe the best possible mint condition.

FLICKER

Coal mine tokens.

FORGERY

An unauthorized copy made with the intent to deceive.

FREAK

Any conspicuous deviation from the normal.

GEM

A brilliant flawless piece.

HALF CROWN

An English silver coin of 2 1/2 shillings value, or a coin of approximately the same size.

IMITATION

That which is made or produced as a copy.

IMPAIRED

Damaged or to diminish in value.

LEGAL TENDER

Currency or money which the law permits one to offer and requires another to accept.

LOCAL COIN

A coin struck for use in a local area.

MEDAL

Usually a piece of metal, manufactured with a design or inscription, made to honor a person, place, or event; not intended to pass as money.

MEDALET

A small medal.

MEDALLION

A large medal, usually four or more inches in diameter.

MEDIEVAL COIN

A coin originated during the middle ages (approximately 500 to 1500 A.D.).

MINOR COIN

A coin of small denomination or value, less than the value of the major unit.

MINT LUSTER

The shiny finish of a coin or medal as it comes from the mint.

MINT PACKAGED SET

A set of coins as packaged at the mint.

MINT SET

A set of all coins struck at a particular mint for one year.

MIS-PRINT

An error in printing.

MIS-STRIKE

An error in striking.

MODERN COIN

A coin made in the modern era--generally considered after 1500 A.D.

MONEY

A medium of exchange.

NUMISMATIC AUTHORITY

A recognized source of numismatic knowledge.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

An organization whose membership is devoted to the study of numismatics.

NUMISMATICS

The science, study, or collection of coins, tokens, medals, orders, decorations, paper money and similar objects.

NUMISMATIST

A person knowledgeable in the science of numismatics.

OBVERSE

The side of a numismatic item which bears the principal design or device, or that prescribed by the issuing authority.

ODDITY (COIN)

A coin which deviates from the original.

OFFICIAL ISSUE

An authentic issue which has been given official sanction.

PLAQUE

A flat uniface tablet or piece of metal, usually intended for ornamentation.

PRESENTATION

The act of offering, delivering, or bestowing of a numismatic item for a special occasion or event.

PRESENTATION CASE

A box or case especially manufactured to house a numismatic item for presentation.

PROFESSIONAL NUMISMATIST

One who buys and sells numismatic material for a livelihood.

PROOF

A special technique of die and planchet preparation, resulting in a mirror-like surface when struck on specially handled planchets before and after striking.

PROOF-LIKE

Carefully made ordinary coins, sold to collectors as above average specimens.

PROOF-LIKE SET

A set of coins that are proof-like.

PROOF SET

One proof coin of each standard denomination issued by a mint for any given year.

PROOF SURFACE

The smooth, brilliant, mirror-like reflective surface of a proof coin--to apply only to coins struck as proofs.

RARE

The highest degree of scarcity.

REISSUE

A numismatic item issued again after an extended lapse of time.

REPLICA

A copy of the original.

REPRODUCTION

To produce again.

RESTRIKE

To strike again from the original dies at a later date by those authorized to do so.

REVERSE

The side opposite to that on which the head or principal figure is impressed.
The side opposite from the obverse.

REVOLUTIONARY COIN

A coin issued by an insurgent government.

SCARCE

Not plentiful or abundant. More common than "rare".

SCRIP

Paper currency, usually less than a dollar, also substitutes for currency issued by private concerns.

SET (OF COINS)

One of each coin of a given series.

SIEGE COIN

An emergency coin issued during a time of siege, as a substitute for normal coinage.

SILVER COIN

A coin that has more than 50 per cent silver content.

SO-CALLED DOLLAR

A U.S. token generally the size of a U.S. silver dollar.

SOUVENIR COIN

A coin struck to commemorate an individual, place, or event.

SPECIAL MINT SET (SMS)

Sets especially struck and packaged by a mint for collectors.

SPECIMEN

A sample typical of a particular issue.

SPECIMEN SET

A special set of a particular issue consisting of selected specimens.

SPURIOUS

Not genuine, counterfeit and false.

STORE CARD

A token or medal bearing a business name and/or address, and used as a medium of exchange.

TOKEN

Usually a piece of durable material appropriately marked and unofficially issued for monetary, advertising, services, or other purposes.

TOKEN COINAGE

1. Coins with little or no intrinsic value.
2. A limited striking insufficient for general circulation.

TRIAL PIECE

A piece struck from the regular dies and metal other than that used for the regular coinage of that denomination.

UNCIRCULATED

A piece in new condition as issued by the mint.

UNIQUE

Only one specimen known.

UNPUBLISHED

Not previously published.

YEAR SET

A set of coins for a particular year.

November 28, 1966

Mr. Arthur Sipe
4021 Bonsall Ave.
Drexel Hill, Penna. 19026

Dear Mr. Sipe:

Since I will not be able to be present for the numismatic terms meeting in New York, I wanted to comment on a few at least:

ANCIENT COIN:

Should this be restricted to Greek and Roman rather than include Oriental.

AUTHORIZED:

The word "established" should be deleted.

BUNGTOWN:

I am writing an entire chapter in a book on the meaning of this word. I would suggest: "Imitation British halfpence made in America principally during the 1784-88 period, often being antedated. Improperly applied to eighteenth century British made copper evasions and to counterfeit British and Irish made halfpence and farthings of the eighteenth century."

COPY:

Add "and not usually in violation of counterfeit laws."

CURRENT:

Substitute "circulation" for "use".

EVASION:

Substitute "attempt to avoid being a violation of" for "evade".

IMITATION:

Add "and not usually in violation of counterfeit laws."

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Mr. Arthur Sipe

November 28, 1966

SO CALLED DOLLARS:

A misleading term used to dignify a medal or token more or less of the size of a U.S. Silver Dollar.

SPURIOUS:

A false piece made to deceive and often being an original creation rather than a copy from a known item.

Sorry I have to miss the discussions.

Kindest regards,

ERIC F. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

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